Exhibit A

Occidental v. 21st Century Fox Status Conference 2/16/2022

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

Civil Action No. 2:18-11273(MCA)(JAD)

Plaintiff,

v.

STATUS CONFERENCE

21ST CENTURY FOX AMERICA, INC., et al.



Defendants.

B E F O R E:

THOMAS P. SCRIVO, ESQ. Special Discovery Master

O'Toole Scrivo Fernandez Weiner Van Lieu, LLC 14 Village Park Road Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009

TRANSCRIPT OF CONFERENCE as reported by NANCY C. BENDISH, Certified Court Reporter, RMR, CRR and Notary Public of the States of New Jersey and New York, conducted virtually via Zoom Videoconference on Wednesday February 16, 2022, commencing at 1:00 p.m.

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impact of the resolutions, but obviously we're going to move forward with the agenda items that have been laid out for the conference today.

The first of which, though, is the potential settlements. So it would be helpful. I know certain individual defendants, as well as Jeff, have provided information regarding settlements in principle, so if there could be a little bit more information, and obviously if it can't be shared that's fine as well, but whatever information is the latest and greatest as it relates to settlements would be helpful for me to know.

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MR. TALBERT: Sure, Special Master. This is Jeff Talbert for the Small Parties Group.

We think it's a very important development that we have in terms of reporting out. We sent a notification to Magistrate Wettre to let her know that discussions with the United States have moved beyond simply discussions, to the point where we have reached an agreement in principle with a significant number of parties. I am not at liberty to say the specific number at this time. That may

proceed through to making a determination regarding whether the settlement is fair and reasonable and consistent with the statute, CERCLA here.

One of the things we think is just important for you to understand, and I'm going to just share my screen, is that the reason why this is so important in this context is that statutorily, under CERCLA, parties that resolve their liability to the United States in an administrative or judicially approved settlement, they effectively get protection from contributions regarding matters addressed in the settlement.

So, in this case, you know, we anticipate that the matters addressed will cover a significant amount of claims in the case, parties and otherwise, and effectively lead to an end of this litigation.

It also will have an impact on any parties that do not settle because it is the result of a significant amount of process, about a three-year allocation that you've been getting updates on as we've received information. And, you know, that will effectively provide a

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change. There are parties that are joining the settlement or being added to it, so it's not exactly a static number at this point in time.

I have coordinated with the United States to see what terms we are able to disclose at this point in time, and they have asked that we, you know, for the moment, not disclose the specific settlement terms as we continue working with them. They are going to think about what can be disclosed to the Court.

Just so you are aware, and it might be helpful, the normal process that the United States follows in terms of negotiations and settlements in these types of cases is that it will reach an agreement in principle, and then the parties will move forward with the drafting of a settlement document, which they refer to as a consent decree. And then the consent decree is lodged with the Court, typically, and then at that point in time the public gets a period of time, in this case that might be extended to something like 60 days, but gets a period of time to make comments on the settlement. And then there's typically a motion to enter and the Court then decides how best to

framework that the Court can use to resolve

other parties' potential responsibility, if it finds that that's fair and reasonable.

And then in addition to that, in order to maintain a claim in CERCLA, the plaintiff has to show that it has spent more money than its fair share. So in this case. thus far Occidental has reported in its interrogatory responses, Interrogatory 22, that it's paid about 75 million in costs associated with this site.

As you can see from their recent offer to the United States of 441 million, which relates to the upper portion of the river, that 75 million is likely significantly less than their fair share. You know, we assert that their fair share is closer to 100 percent of the responsibility at the site and in the Spill Act litigation I will note that Occidental settled for about 90 percent. So here that would be about 1.8 billion if you were going to, you know, using 2 billion as a rough number, and potentially more than that.

So we think at this point there are several ways in which the settlement will no

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forward voluntarily, would cooperate voluntarily, would perform an advance to clean up, and simultaneously hold other parties accountable. And we do not think that the purported settlement the defendants say EPA is trying to enter into with them could ever interrupt that right on the part of OxyChem.

We are, as the Special Master knows, OxyChem has been assiduous in trying to address the situation of the local governments. I will say again what I say every time: We did not join them; the defendants did. We offered to sever them; the defendants refused. We offered to completely set them aside if the defendants would do the same; the defendants refused.

OxyChem cannot be punished now for that practice and that refusal of the defendants. OxyChem has a right to move forward with its case. And that's all we're here about today, Special Master. There isn't a stay, we have work that needs to be done. If and when a settlement is issued, the Court can decide what, if any, impact it has. Because right now, as Mr. Gilezan said, until you see the terms, you

most orderly way possible, might it not be a pathway that if we did stay the case so there wouldn't be the risks of discovery and all the other tactics that could be employed in the litigation, to stay the case and then work out some arrangement with EPA, with the parties that participated in that allocation for it then to be disclosed and for us then to be in a much

I just don't mean to make it too Simple Simon, but I'm saying wouldn't that be another great benefit to just taking a pause right now to really help us all try and figure out the best way to resolve this case without burdens to anybody, no less the public entities.

more informed position to work everything out?

MS. PATRICK: Special Master --MR. SCRIVO: No, I'm taking that as a rhetorical question to you, Kathy, that Grant is free to take offline, have those discussions with you, and if you all reach an agreement as to this issue prior to the seven days, nothing would make me happier.

However, I have the submissions, you've all agreed that I have everything I need on this, and we'll proceed with the rest of the

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don't know what they're going to purport to bar, and until you know how much they pay, Judge Arleo isn't going to be able to decide whether the claims should be barred.

In the meantime, what you do know is that if the United States were a party, they would not be permitted to advocate for a stay on this circumstance and you certainly should not, in a case where the United States is not a party, stay the case for up to what you've heard, if you put their time frames together, would be a year or more. Evidence will be lost, time will be lost. We should move forward.

MR. GILEZAN: If I may, Kathy, and Jeff, I know, it looks like you wanted to jump in, but I just have one quick comment/question, if I may, going back to Kathy.

Thinking as we are both in the same position, right, of not knowing, since the third-party defendants weren't in that allocation either, for other reasons than since we didn't affirmatively elect not to participate, we weren't invited. But wouldn't it be helpful, since we all collectively in this case, want to reach a fair resolution in the

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agenda items, bearing in mind that this specter, this is, the specter of this issue hangs over us, but we're going to continue to plow through these issues for the purpose of this monthly conference.

Second issue is with regard to the status of depositions and the deposition protocol. I'm not going to recite the history about what we attempted to come to resolution on, how we attempted to get closure on the issue of deposition protocols which, frankly, seems fairly straightforward in most cases, but yet for some reason the ability to agree on these issues has eluded the parties up to this point.

If I can -- someone can in a very, very brief way, putting aside the timing of the depositions, the issue of the stay and whether it's going to affect the depositions or not, could someone articulate for me what are the principal issues that you have disagreement on over deposition protocol and COVID protocol issues, because it seems like we are -- we all have lived in this world for the last two years and some of these issues that I see should not be subject to this much disagreement.